# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874. VOL. 88.—NO. 224.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

**Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.**

—Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and party arrived in Omaha yesterday, on their way West.

—A discharged soldier named Buckner died very suddenly at a hotel in Omaha last Tuesday night.

—In the Eighth Wisconsin Congressional District Convention, Hon. A. S. McDill was nominated for Congress.

—At the Reform Congressional Convention of the Fourth Wisconsin District, Sam Rinskoff was nominated for Congress.

—A dispatch says that at a meeting of manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday, it was voted expedient to join the manufacturers elsewhere in running on short time.

—Policeman Daley shot a butcher named King, in Little Rock, Ark., on Wednesday morning while he was attempting to effect his arrest. King is dangerously wounded.

—Col. W. L. Clark left Louisville on Wednesday with sixty State troops for Owinton, Owen county, Ky., where he goes to sustain the Court in the trial of the Ku-Klux recently arrested.

—The excitement in Edgefield, S. C., has subsided, and there are no immediate apprehensions of further disturbances between the races. Accounts from the scene of the recent troubles report all quiet.

—The land department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have just made a sale of land along the line of their road to a large party of Russian Mennonites, who have recently come from Europe.

—A boy, supposed to be Charlie Ross, of Philadelphia, was picked up by a detective in the country a few miles from Lincoln, Nebraska. He and the old man with whom he was with started East on Wednesday in charge of a detective.

—A dispatch from Emigrant Gap, Cal., says an accident occurred on Wednesday on the Central Pacific Railroad by which Dan G. Myer, brakeman, was killed, McGlone, engineer, Frank Chinn and Wm. Gaines Carpenter severely, if not fatally injured.

—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad ran its passenger train into Omaha on Wednesday morning for the first time. As soon as the U. P. can accommodate them, it is stated that all other Eastern roads will run their trains direct to Omaha, thus doing away with transfer.

—Col. L. C. Gause was nominated on Tuesday by the Democrats for Congress from the First Arkansas District. He is the present contestant for a seat from the same district. W. F. Stemmons was nominated on the same day by the Democrats of the Second District for Congress.

### JOTTINGS FROM SEWICKLEY.

**The Gas Works—Success of the Enterprise—The Benefits of it to the Town—A Word to the Laggards.**

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

I think I told you in a previous article that we had gas works in our town. This is the case. Some two years ago some of our enterprising citizens, discovering that a law authorizing a charter of incorporation for a gas company was in existence, opened books, took the required amount of stock, secured the charter from the Governor, and contracted for building the works all in the space of a few weeks. The works have now been in operation about sixteen months, and have given universal satisfaction, furnishing so ample supply of first-class gas.

The works are large enough to furnish gas for a town of ten thousand inhabitants, being now run at about one fourth of their capacity. Four miles and a half of street mains have been laid, extending from the borough line on the south east, to some distance below Edgeworth station in East township. The works are admirably situated at Quaker Valley station, in East township. The whole cost has been about forty thousand dollars, and the company has incurred no debt. As yet no dividend has been declared, although a small one has been earned. Many people at first declined to take it, on being cheap, and a fear existing that it was not reliable. At first the price was fixed at $5 per 1,000 feet; but the Directors have brought it down to $2 50, and it is now generally working its way into general use, and will shortly, undoubtedly prove a paying investment.

Considering the great amount of ground our town is spread over in proportion to the population, our building lots being composed of quarter acres, half acres, and one, two and more acres each, our success should be an encouragement to any town of fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants to put up gas works. If properly and economically monitored and managed they will certainly pay a fair interest on their construction in the long run.

And what a luxury gas is! The time I have been using it here it has been a perpetual enjoyment, and I should consider it a great deprivation to have to go back to oil. I would rather do without something else, than be deprived of this best of all modes of lighting. Our churches are now all lighted with it, except the Catholic, which is not used at night. Our streets are but partially lighted as yet, but our borough authorities are promising an improvement in this respect. I hope they will soon get at it. To my utter surprise the railroad station and telegraph office have not used it yet, where it is greatly needed. I hope the officers of that road, who are usually wide awake to the comfort of their customers, will soon repair the neglect.

There are some men—rich men, too, with fine houses—who have the mains laid past their door, who have neglected so far to take the gas. Now it seems to me that they act hardly fair to their friends and neighbors who have furnished the money to erect the works and bring the convenience and luxury within their reach, for them to act in this way. They know the town has been benefitted by it, that the value of all the property, their own among the rest, has been increased, that they have the great convenience of lighted streets and beautifully lighted churches, all at the expense of others, who have more enterprise and public spirit than they have, and I should think they would feel ashamed not to add the enterprise so far as to take the gas. How fast would a town ever grow, or enjoy the blessings and comforts of modern improvements, if all its citizens possessed this selfish policy?

However, I suppose you have just such folks in Pittsburgh—men who are always croaking and complaining and pulling back. Nothing that is done ever suits them. They shake their heads and groan over every improvement. It is the liberal, the cheerful, the spirited, the sanguine, that push forward all improvements, while the pull-back looks on and snarl—but are prompt to avail themselves of the enhanced value of their property through other means' labor and risks.

I am a very plain and prudent man, and I am utterly opposed to all unnecessary and rash expenditures, and I abominate all rings and corruption in the management of municipal improvements; but I hold that no resident of a town can throw off the responsibilities due to its fellow citizens to bear his fair share of the burdens of whatever is for the public good. He may shirk his responsibilities in this behalf, but they will rest upon him nevertheless, and he may be sure his townsmen estimate him accordingly. JOHN SMITH.

**An Old Paper.**

We were shown this morning, by Dr. N. P. Fetterman, of the firm of Dr. Fetterman, who are twin brothers, and have their office at 85 South C street, a newspaper, published over 82 years ago. It is the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, issued February 18th, 1792. It is faded and yellow with age, but in a state of good preservation and quite legible. Pittsburgh was at that time on the extreme frontier, and from a perusal of the paper it is evident that the chief topic of interest among the citizens was how to resist the incursions of savage tribes. A man named Jacob Castleman advertises that he intends raising a company of rangers to fight Indians, the number thirty members, all of whom must be experienced riflemen. Another person named Brackenridge furnishes an article on "The Indian War, in which he states that "the Indians, north of the lakes, have been excited and brought to the Miama villages to engage in war, not by the Shawenese or Wabash Indians, but by British agents, who have stores at Detroit to supply them with." He advises the establishing of posts through the country and the raising of light infantry and rifle corps, and suggests that an incursive war of small parties, with a premium for Indian scalps, would be the proper course to pursue. He also says that humanity does not pertain to the savages and that they respect no treaties, which shows that the Indian character was the same in those days as at the present time. The proceedings of a meeting held on the subject of Indian depredations is also published, and among the resolutions is one by which every member binds himself "in the sacred ties of honor and good faith to keep in good order at least one gun and a sufficient quantity of ammunition to repel, at a minute's warning, any attack which may be made on this part of the frontier." In the advertising columns the merchants offer to take in exchange for goods, fur, oats, wheat, whisky and Indian corn. What little cash was in the country was reckoned by shillings and pounds. This old paper is a great curiosity, and its perusal gives a strange insight into the state of society on the frontier at that early time.—*Virginia Morning Chronicle, Nov.*

ABOUT midnight on Tuesday last, Mr. Benjamin Hoogewerf, residing near Rowe's paper mill, in Charlestown township, Chester county, was waylaid and robbed of $700, while on his way from Phoenixville. After remaining in the latter place for some time he started for home, and when near the Pot House road, was overtaken by three men who demanded his money. From the imperative tone of the highwaymen, Mr. Hoogewerf concluded they meant business, and at once disgorged.

## FIRST EDITION.

### POLITICAL.

**New York Republican State Convention.**

**Governor Dix Renominated**

**Speech by Senator Conkling.**

**Straight Republican Convention in Missouri**

**New York Republican State Convention.**

UTICA, N. Y., September 23.—The Republican State Convention met at the Opera House at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. Wm. H. Robertson. Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy was made temporary Chairman and proceeded to address the Convention. At the conclusion of his remarks the usual committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess till two P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. Elwin D. Morgan was elected President, with a Vice President from each district. On the appearance of Mr. Morgan upon the platform he was greeted with cheers. His address to the Convention upon taking the chair was greeted with great applause.

General Sharpe, of New York, said the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, he moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and he moved the renomination of His Excellency John A. Dix by acclamation. (Loud applause.)

Col. Spencer, of New York, seconded the motion, and suggested that the delegates rise when voting.

The Chair called the Convention to rise, and then put the question. There was an unanimous "aye" with cheers.

General Batchellor nominated the present incumbent, Maj. General Jno. C. Robinson, for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Woodford said he came to the Convention to do all in his power to further the nomination of General Batchellor. In behalf of every friend of General Batchellor, he now seconded the nomination of General John C. Robinson.

The motion was carried unanimously by acclamation and the result received with great applause.

A delegate proposed that the Convention rise and give three cheers for Dix and Robinson, which was done.

State Prison Inspector Ezra Graves, Canal Commissioner R. M. Stroud, and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals Alex. S. Johnson, all the present incumbents, were renominated by acclamation.

The following is the platform:

First. That the Republicans of New York reaffirm the principles so often approved by the people, and point to past achievements of their party as a pledge that it is equal to every new requirement.

Second. That we demand obedience to the laws and full protection to every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights, against the assaults of Ku Klux, Knights and White League revolutionists, who are encouraged by every Democratic success; this protection to be given by the States, if they can and will, but if the States fail, then by General Government, in strict conformity with the Constitution and laws.

Third. That an armed attempt to subvert the recognized Government of a State is revolution, and no pretext must be supposed and the supremacy of law maintained at every cost.

Fourth. That the public faith must be preserved inviolate and the public debt be paid in coin.

Fifth. That we oppose any inflation of the paper currency, and endorse the President's veto of the inflation act, and we are in favor of a return to specie payments and of such action on the part of the General Government as will speedily secure that result.

Sixth. That taxation, whether National or State, whether direct or indirect, should be kept at the lowest practicable point permitted by economical administration and the requirements of the public credit, and should be so adjusted as to be the least burdensome to all classes.

Seventh. That the administration of President Grant has done true to its pledges and distinguished by achievements in its domestic and foreign policy, unsurpassed in the history of the country.

Eighth. That the administration of Governor Dix in its purity, dignity and wisdom has fulfilled the highest expectations of the people, and we point especially to the management of the State finances as showing the wide difference between Republican and Democratic rule, which Democratic rule was such in its profligacy as not only to consume all the heavy taxes paid by the overburdened people, but also to take six and a half million dollars from the sacred deposit of the sinking fund, which the Republican administration has now made good, and increased the sinking fund from one million to more than fifteen million dollars, thus relieving the people of that indebtedness.

**Speech by Senator Conkling.**

Senator Conkling was called upon to address the Convention, and did so at length. He said: One of the "stated" sayings of our opponents has long been that the mission of the Republican party is ended, that its work was done when slavery and the rebellion fell. Have you ever thought how senseless this cry is now? Look ahead in the land. Take up, one by one, the grave public questions, and tell me which one of them would be safe without the Republican party and a Republican President. Look over the South. From the border States to the gulf you see prostration, demoralization and discontent. These things are in part the inevitable effects of a vast, sad war—a war forced upon the nation and brought on themselves by the white people of the South, misguided and deceived by the leaders of the Democratic party. I say the existing troubles of the South came of the war, and have been and are havoc in part, and only in part. Much of the difficulty was a mote recent cause. The worst of the present woes of the Southern people came from the lawless and suicidal course of men who have been freely forgiven by the nation for one of the bloodiest crimes in the book of time. When the armies of the South had surrendered and State Governments had again set up, no man, not even Jeff Davis, was denied the right to vote. All could vote. All could take part in rebuilding their shattered interests. Indeed the fact that all could vote was a guarantee to few who still hated the Union. There was still another cause of complaint. By the votes of three-fourths of all the States, in their Legislatures, amending the Constitution, the ringleaders who had taken an active share in the rebellion, besides committing treason, were not allowed to hold office until relieved by Congress. And let me here remind you that not one who asked to be relieved has ever been refused. But even this was postponement. Many of the time when those who planned the rebellion might resume their places in Congress, was deemed an affront too grievous to be borne. Soon, at least, was the pretext, and they met to work to make the worst of their brutal affairs. They refused to help. They refused to aid in electing reliable men to their Legislatures and to public offices. They exerted themselves to defeat capable men from accepting office or taking the part that citizens owe in a free Government. Social ostracism, persuasion, and will worse means, were brought to bear to prevent all who had sympathized with secession from joining in restoring order and prosperity in the reconstructed States.

**The Avowed Purpose**

was to leave everything to the "carpet-baggers" and the niggers," as they called the victims of their long oppression, in the hope that in this way they might bring such odium on the measures which had given a black loyalist the ballot that a political reaction in the North would again seat the men who had given them what they have vaulted in the rebellion, and make them again master of the situation. Thus far the plot has failed. The

**Obstinate Obstruction Policy**

of the Southern leaders, missing its aim, has wounded its inventors. Ignorant men, weak men, venal men have seized the opportunity to work their way into places of trust and power. Bad legislation, excessive taxation, unwise and prodigate administration, with their trains of evils, have ensued, and now what do we see? Do the authors of this mischief relent? Is it proposed by lawful and peaceful means to right these wrongs? Not at all. But violence, bloodshed and revolution are attempted as the remedy—White Leagues, Ku-Klux Klans, a war of races. These are the remedies—a sort of despotism, tempered by assassination. Look at Louisiana, and the uncounted murders which have stained her soil since last July. What is the special complaint there? Why, that Kellogg was not counted in as Governor when in truth McEnery was elected. Suppose he was. We in New York have known equal wrongs. It is an open secret that John T. Hoffman was counted in as Governor when John A. Griswold was elected.

**Missouri Straight Republican State Convention.**

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—The Straight Republican State Convention at Jefferson City was called to order at noon by Henry T. Blow, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who read the call for the Convention. B. G. Parker, Congressman from the Ninth district, was made temporary chairman.

During the afternoon session the Convention permanently organized by electing Judge Isaac Parker as President and a full complement of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Considerable time was spent in disposing of double delegations from the Sixth and Eighth wards of this city, occasioned by bolts in the primary meetings of these wards, but both sets of delegates were finally admitted, each delegate being given half a vote. A new Central State Committee was then elected, and the Convention adjourned until 7:30 P. M. On re-assembling the following platform was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, Republicans of Missouri, reiterate our abiding faith and confidence in the principles of the Republican party as expressed in its National platform of 1872, and we further declare that the years that have received their best exposition in the great and cardinal measures of President Grant's administration, which we heartily endorse.

*Resolved*, That we regard all political organizations founded upon race or nationality as detrimental to good government.

*Resolved*, That we denounce the recent attempt of the Democratic Legislature to change the investment of the State school fund into a consolidated State bond, the interest on which would have been payable at the sole pleasure of the Legislature, as an insidious attack upon our public school system, imperiling the advantages given to the children of the State by Republican legislation.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the long continued misrule and incompetency of the administration of our opponents in this State, leading to insecurity of person and property, the prevention of immigration, the utter prostration of business, and most ruinous depreciation of all species of property, have at last exhausted the patience of many good men among the opposition, and driven them to the nomination of a ticket pledged to reform in every department of the State Government, and inasmuch as we have in our ranks none who seek for themselves the empty honor of office outside of the opportunity it may give to advance the peace and prosperity of our people, and inasmuch as we feel willing to accept reform from any and all persons who can give it, therefore we deem it the part no less of prudence than of patriotism to adjourn this Convention without nominating Republican candidates.

*Resolved*, That while we deem it proper under existing circumstances to refrain from distinctive party nominations for State officers, we are yet Republicans, and we earnestly commend to our friends in every part of the State to keep up to their party allegiance and party organization, to cherish with devotion the patriotism of the past, and to neglect no opportunity for advancing, here and elsewhere, that subject to good government, that love of law and order which give freedom, security and equality to every citizen of the republic.

**Minnesota Democratic State Convention.**

ST. PAUL, September 23.—The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated Hon. Wescott Wilkins, of St. Paul, as a candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and William Lochren, of Minneapolis, for Associate Justice.

**Minnesota Democratic-Liberal State Convention.**

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 23.—The Democratic-Liberal State Convention met in this city to-day for the nomination of a Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The attendance, though not full, was much larger than was anticipated from the nature of the nominations to be made, and the meeting was entirely harmonious. Hon. Wescot Wilkins, of St. Paul, at present Judge of the Second District Court, was nominated by acclamation for Chief Justice, and William Lochren, of Minneapolis, for Associate Justice. Mr. Lochren was formerly a member of the State Senate. The Republican nominees for the same offices are from St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively.

The platform places the responsibility for the troubles in the Southern States on the Republican party; demands a return to specie payments, a tariff for revenue only, and "some rules" and opposes sumptuary laws.

**New York Temperance Convention.**

UTICA, N. Y., September 23.—The State Temperance Convention met here to-day, and after passing resolutions in favor of prohibition, and appointing a committee to arrange a plan of political action for the fall campaign, adjourned *sine die*.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1874.

**Col. Wood Discharged.**

The examination of Col. Wood, charged with altering a $1,000 United States bond, was continued this morning, and resulted in the discharge of the accused, the Court being satisfied there was no guilty intent proven.

**Railway Injunction.**

Judge Benedict, of the United States Court, to-day granted an injunction on the application of Adam S. Bigit, complainant in a cross bill representing third mortgage bonds of the old La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, restraining the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company from issuing thirty-five million dollars new mortgage bonds.

Judge Woodruff refused an order to compel the St. Paul Railroad Co. to show cause why an injunction to restrain the issue of new mortgage bonds should not be granted.

**A Public Officer Cannot Commit Trespass**

Judge Shipman to-day gave a decision in favor of ex Collector of Internal Revenue Johns F. Bailey in the suit of Theo. E. Allen & Co. to recover damages for the seizure and sale of property, on the grounds that a public officer cannot commit trespass.

### EVANSVILLE.

**Ohio River Improvement.**

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 23.—The River Commission, in session here, endorse Col. Merrill's plan of improving the Ohio by movable dams. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky are represented. Col. Merrill is present.

The Commissioners adjourned this afternoon. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to take decided action for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river to meet the wants of the agricultural and other industries of the country; appointing a committee of two from each of the Commissioners from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to obtain from the States the passage of suitable laws ceding to the United States jurisdiction over such small tracts of land as may be needed for the erection of locks, lockkeepers' dwellings, abutments, &c., and condemning the construction of another bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati a short distance below the present bridge.

### MEMPHIS.

**Libel Suit.**

MEMPHIS, September 23.—Paul A. Cicalla, Alderman of the Sixth ward in this city, and who acted as Mayor during the yellow fever epidemic, last Fall, instituted a suit to-day in the Second Circuit Court, to recover $50 000 damages against Col. Michael McGaveny, Sr., for uttering and causing to be published in the August of November 4th, 1873, a defamatory and false speech in the Avalanche adopted on the same date by the Citizens' Relief Committee of this city. While acting Mayor, Cicalla was charged with the forging of an order for provisions and stealing the same, which were entrusted to him to be given to a widow and eight fatherless children. At the time Cicalla was expelled from the Board of Aldermen, but was reinstated by process of law. He now seeks to recover damages.

### BOSTON.

**Reducing the Production of Cotton Mills**

BOSTON, September 23.—Representatives of the manufacturing corporations having their headquarters in Boston to-day voted that the production of the cotton mills of New England should be reduced at least one third until the proper relation between the cost of production and market value of goods shall be re-established and the true relation between supply and demand adjusted. A committee was appointed to recommend the mode in which this result may be reached, the committee to report at a future meeting.

### I. O. O. F.

**Grand Lodge of the United States.**

ATLANTA, GA., September 23.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., after considerable discussion, received that all spirituous, vinous and malt liquors shall be excluded from the lodge rooms and ante rooms of halls connected with or adjoining thereto, whether under the control of any subordinate or degree lodge or encampment of this Order. The Grand Lodge also adopted a new funeral and anniversary ceremony. The Grand Lodge was given a banquet to-night at H. I. Kimball's house.

### FALL RIVER.

**Inquest on the Granite Mill Disaster.**

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 23.—The inquest on the Granite Mill disaster was continued to day. A number of firemen testified to facts and incidents already known. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department testified that there was but one ladder in the equipment of the department above thirty-five feet long. This one was sixty-five feet long, an extension ladder, and too weak to be useful. The inquest was adjourned to Friday.

**Beecher on Farming.**

ST JOHNSBURY, VT., September 23.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made a speech at the Caledonia Fair, held in this place, to over 8 000 persons, yesterday. His subject was: "What I don't know about Farming." He was brought on the fair ground in an open phaeton, and looked splendid as he drove up to the sound of the martial music, and was greeted with loud cheers by the assembled thousands. His speech was frequently interrupted with loud cheers and hearty laughter. At the close of the address he was driven to the railroad depot. He was quite fatigued, and to escape conversation and curiosity, made his way to the locomotive and rode with the engineer to White River Junction.

**Three Men Suffocated by Foul Air**

VICKSBURG, September 23.—To-day Alderman D. E Ryan, Thomas Donovan, and Mr Smith, a plasterer, were suffocated by foul air in an old cistern near Ryan's Mill. They entered the cistern to examine for repairs. Smith entered first. Not hearing from him, Ryan entered. Not hearing from Smith and Ryan, Donovan entered to see what was the matter. A negro gave the alarm, but all three were dead before they could be taken from the cistern.

THE Pottstown *Ledger* says Miss Karlin, daughter of William Karlin, of New Hanover township, Montgomery county, was bitten by a snake about a week ago, from which the most serious results are feared. She was driving the cows along a road to the pasture field, when one of them stepped on a large black snake. The reptile in quivering around raised itself as high as her head and in her endeavors to ward it off it bit her on the back of the hand. Finding the blood flowed freely she put her hand to her mouth and sucked, as she supposed, all the poison from the wound and spit it out on the ground. No attention was paid to the matter until a few days ago, when her arm commenced swelling with great rapidity. It has now attacked her side and will probably extend over her entire body.

## SECOND EDITION.

**Four O'Clock.**

### FOREIGN.

**Battle Between Spanish Republicans and Carlists.**

**A Convention of Women Called by the German Empress.**

**GERMANY.**

**Convention of Women Called.**

BERLIN, September 23.—Empress Augusta has called a meeting of delegates from all women associations of Germany to be held in this city in October. The Queens of Wurtemburg and Saxony, Grand Duchess of Baden and Princess Alice of Hesse have promised to attend.

**SPAIN.**

**Battle Between Republicans and Carlists**

LONDON, September 23.—A dispatch from Tolosa reports that Brigadier General Perula has carried the village of Biesaun by storm, totally defeating ten battalions under General Morionez, with heavy loss to the latter.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Death of a Poet.**

LONDON, September 23.—Charles Swain, the poet, died to-day, aged 66 years.

**John Mitchell**

returns to New York early in October.

### LOUISIANA.

**Political Circles Still Agitated.**

NEW YORK, September 23.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs the following from New Orleans, under date 22d: "To-day public feeling has changed very decidedly, and it is now considered not improbable that even more serious conflicts than that of last week may shortly occur. This morning, when it became generally known that the committee had been broken up and no result arrived at, Young and his bolt headed men of the League took no pains to conceal their feelings. Governor Kellogg and United States Marshal Packard denounced as a pack of thieves and liars, and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Cowen, who is charged with having been instrumental in breaking up the conference, is also alleged in unmeasured terms. During the afternoon the leaders of the White League were constantly in session, and it is known that many advised a continuation of hostilities. If they fire on the troops, they believe that a reign of terror could at once be established in the State. It is known that the business men and capitalists of the city, who make no secret of having supported the movement, are opposed to further fighting, and will make no additional donations to the League. There is no evidence that the Southern element wishes to molest the private citizens, and on all sides but a few are heard expressions that property never more secure. Governor Kellogg professes to believe that a war of extermination is to be commenced against the negroes, but Penn asserts positively that no such intention has been entertained by even the most passionate of the White Leaguers. During the evening the Governor held a consultation with Secretary Cowen, and later he telegraphed to A. P. Field, Assistant Attorney General, to come to New Orleans immediately. It is believed he wishes to consult him and then proceed at once in the preparation of indictments against those prominently engaged in the late troubles.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Governor Kellogg telegraphs to Attorney General Williams as follows: Reports from the country show that in a number of cases where our parishes have had been counted, the old incumbents are going back peaceably. The country is quieter than was expected, and the city is all quiet. So far, no reports have been received from Red River.

**A Compromise in Terrebonne Parish.**

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—A compromise has been effected in Terrebonne parish between the white and colored people, and a joint parish ticket, with capital and labor equally represented, has been nominated. The Republican parish nominating committee met on the 17th, and adopted the following:

*Be it resolved*, By this Convention, that we accept and hereby ratify the compromise effected between the Republican and People's parties of the parish of Terrebonne, upon the following terms: Each of the respective political parties shall be entitled to one member of the House of Representatives, and that we do hereby pledge our party and undivided support to the compromise ticket which this Convention nominates.

The ticket is as follows: Representatives—Edward Mellon, white, planter; W. H. Keys, colored; Parish Judge—Niames L. Belden, white, Republican; Sheriff—Amos Simms; Coroner—James Madison; Police Jury—No. 1, Shafer, Jr.; Rodriguez and Co., People's party; Jordan Stewart and E. Waterman, Republican.

The Terrebonne *Banner*, the official journal, says: The good work has commenced in Terrebonne. A compromise has been effected between the Republicans in favor of good local Government and the People's party. The People's party have put forward gentlemen who are acceptable to all parties. The Republicans will do the same. W. H. Keys, representing this parish in the Legislature, is a representative laboring man, and Edmond McCollum is a respectable merchant of that class that employs and pays. The above will beyond doubt tend to bring these seemingly conflicting interests together, and be beneficial to both.

The *Banner*, commenting on the above, says: The people of that parish have agreed upon what promises to be productive of the happiest results. Is it not probable that Terrebonne has struck out the course which shall lead us from the wilderness?

**The Political Conference**

will be reopened at noon to-morrow at the Custom House. The indications now are that the Republicans will accede the point and allow the McEnerylites equal representation on the Returning Board.

### WEATHER REPORT.

**Local Observations.**

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 23, 1874.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Humid. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M | 30.24 | 49 | 93 | NE | Foggy |
| 2 P. M. | 30.16 | 79 | 60 | W | Fair |
| 9 P. M. | 30.15 | 63 | 67 | NE | Clear |

Mean Barometer, 30.16.
Mean Thermometer, 63.
Highest Thermometer, 80.
Lowest Thermometer, 48.

GEO. H. ROHR,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A., Observer.

**Daily Bulletin.**

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY, PITTSBURGH, September 23, 1874, 10:46 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 72; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 71; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer, 63; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 65; Keokuk, Iowa, fair, thermometer 65; Leavenworth, clear, thermometer 67; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 70; Memphis, light rain, thermometer 68; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 67; Omaha, Nebraska, clear, thermometer 62; Pittsburgh, Pa., fair, thermometer 60; Shreveport, La., light rain, thermometer 69; St. Louis, cloudy, thermometer 70; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 60; Vicksburg, Miss., threatening, thermometer 70; Ft. Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 64; North Platte, fair, thermometer 59; La Crosse, fair, thermometer 63.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 24, 1874.

**Probabilities for To-Day.**

Over the Middle States, stationary, followed by falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, somewhat higher temperatures and clear weather.

### THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 23, 1874.

**Advice to National Banks.**

The Comptroller of the Currency, having recently ascertained, through the reports of examiners of National banks, that certain National banks are in the habit of drawing drafts on their correspondents in New York, at sixty or ninety days, date of acceptance waived, has advised these institutions that such issues are in violation of section twenty-three of the National bank act, which prohibits the issue of post notes. Such transactions subject a National bank to a forfeiture of its charter under section fifty-three of the National bank act, and it is the intention of the Comptroller to institute proceedings, if necessary, to prevent such practice. Other National banks are in the habit of furnishing their depositors with checks drawn one day after date instead of on demand, for the purpose of evading the internal revenue law requiring a two cents stamp to be affixed to such checks. The Comptroller will ask for an amendment to the act which will prevent such abuses.

### SPORTING NEWS.

**The Turf.**

NEW YORK, September 23.—Prospect Park races. The track was heavy. Rules for 2:38 horses, purse $600; ten started. Belle of Cleveland won the first heat, and Rosey Lunberg won the two succeeding heats. The fourth, fifth and sixth heats were won by Arthur. Time 2:35, 2:41¼, 2:35¼, 2:32¾, 2:35 and 2:36.

The second and last race was for a purse of $1,000 for 2:24 horses. Six started. Kansas Chief won the first heat by half a length in 2:29. Young won the second heat by four lengths in 2:25¼, the third in 2:25¾ and the fourth in 2:26.

### BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.**

....Desmarsh is expected to arrive from Wheeling to-day.

....The safety of Herron's Hill reservoir is said to be endangered by the old, unused coal mines that honeycomb the hill having caught fire.

....Yesterday was the time for the Congressional Conference of the Twenty-fourth District to meet at Beaver and resume their balloting for a candidate.

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....Yesterday was the time for the Congressional Conference of the Twenty-fourth District to meet at Beaver and resume their balloting for a candidate.

....John Bigin and James Ten Eyck have been matched to row a three mile single scull race for $500 a side. It will take place on Oct. 7, at Nyack, N. Y.

....Each time one of those large plungers of the big engine at the Allegheny Water Works sinks it pushes 581 gallons of water into the reservoir on top of Troy Hill.

....The night school in Washington School District, Fortieth street, opened on Monday evening with an attendance of over one hundred pupils. The largest yet heard from.

....The grand jury has found sixty-five true bills against liquor sellers, whom it is alleged, have violated the law. The above is only the result of two days work of that body.

....The case of Thomas K. Potts, charged with murdering a man by the name of Kipar in a house of ill-repute on Watson street, will be taken up in the Criminal Court to-day.

....A milk wagon, driven by John Troehauses, was badly demolished on Tuesday night. The team which was hitched to it was left standing on the street during the absence of the driver and ran off.

....In the District Court, yesterday, suits were entered against the Nation Trust Company by Patrick McBride and Mary Jane George, the former for $700 and the latter for $1,000, deposited money.

....The Mt. Washington Literary Society, which holds its meetings in the public school hall, is said to be in a prosperous condition. The attendance at the last meeting was unusually large.

....The Columbia crew, of Allegheny, won the four cared race on Tuesday at the Chautauqua regatta, and the Howard crew won the double scull race. The prize in the first case was $200, and $40 in the second.

....Instead of throwing your kitchen offal to the gutters to rot and infect the air with noxious odors, burn it in your stoves and ranges, and make useful what is otherwise but a nuisance. Fire is a splendid scavenger.

....The new Engine House, in process of erection on Sandusky street, Allegheny, it is expected will be completed in about six weeks. When finished it will be one of the finest and best in this vicinity, and a credit to Allegheny City.

....Yesterday morning Samuel and Mary Merriman, who are charged with shooting Al. Stoot, at Glendale, on the 12th inst., had a hearing before Mayor Fleming of Allegheny. Mary was discharged, and in default of $5,000 bail Samuel was committed to jail for trial.

....This morning the Executive and Finance Committees of the Centennial Exposition will arrive in the city on the Cincinnati express and will take breakfast at the Union Depot Hotel. The party numbers twenty-five gentlemen, and is on a visit to the Cincinnati Exposition.

....The wages of the employes of the firm of Lewis, Oliver and Phillips have been reduced about 15 per cent. on account of the decline in the price of the products of the firm. This reduction does not apply to the puddlers and rollers, who have been working on the sliding scale.

....Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock a man in the employ of Kuhane Fredericks attempted to get on a train of cars crossing Washington avenue, Allegheny, but missed his footing, and before he could draw himself up again, one of his feet had been run over and crushed. He was removed to his home and medical aid summoned.

....In the District Court yesterday an action of ejectment was instituted by Adam Reisenach, Charles Meyran, Robert Dickson, Adolph Greef, Peter Nee and Christ Siddle, against Michael Kelly, for possession of two lots in the Thirteenth ward, numbered ninety-one and ninety-two in Brereton's plan of lots. A summons was issued.

....Tom. McCabe, one of Greensburg's queer characters, died last Friday night while sitting in a chair in front of Keenan's cigar store. He remained there all night and it was only when a passer-by early the next morning endeavored to wake him up that he was found to be dead. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from intemperance rendered.

....The New York *Clipper* of Sept. 19 publishes a short poem by "The Magdalene" as written for it by Harry Hazelton, who was an early Harry to jot down that fleeting poetic fancy, for he had only to copy it from The Waverly *Magazine* in which it was published three years ago—being contributed to the *Magazine* by its author, J. William Fope of our city. Oh (J)-Shaw.

....The whole number of Catholic Parochial schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny is thirty-six, of which twenty-six are in this city and ten in Allegheny. The number of teachers, lay and religious, are 141, of whom 105 are engaged in Pittsburgh and thirty-six in Allegheny. The number of pupils in attendance is as follows: Pittsburgh, 8,181; Allegheny, 2,865; total, 11,046.

....A delegation of European tourists will arrive in the city on Friday evening, accompanied by Sigmor A. O. Cagnola, the Italian representative of the excursionist firm of Cook, Son & Jenkins. They are from Liverpool. Part of the party have gone to California, but the following gentlemen will spend a day here: M. E. Bonnard, of Brussels; Rev. R. W. Mansfield, England; E Donoson, Cologne; R. W. Hinmers, M. Spilling and Mr. Kenworthy, of England.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

### COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
*Twenty-second District.*
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
*Twenty third District.*
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

STATE SENATE.
*Fortieth District.*
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
*Forty fourth District.*
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Whitaker township.
*Forty fifth District.*
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
*First District,*
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM.
HENRY GERWIG.
*Second District,*
CHARLES JEREMY.
JAMES ONSLOW.
*Fourth District,*
D. B. MORRISON.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
S. P. McCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
*Fifth District,*
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
H. K. SAMPLE.
*Sixth District,*
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
F. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Esq.

COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WENDELL, McKeesport.

DIRECTOR OF P. OR.
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109⅝@109⅞

THE Queen of England has paid the debts of the Prince of Wales, and the press of that country is engaged, just now, in reading him a lecture on the duty of good behavior in the future. A dull scholar, he.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, will embark on a United States vessel for this country in November, and after visiting Washington and such other points as he may find interesting, will proceed to Europe.

THE battle with the Indians, on Red River, by Colonel Miles' command, is be lieved to have been with a different band than was driven off from Staked Plains, and is thought to indicate that several prowling bands of warlike Indians are out.

THE completeness with which the New York *Tribune* has drifted into the *Herald's* track, in treating the Third Term question, is amusing. It is now bemoaning the obduracy of the President, because he will say nothing, in reply to its existence. Like the *Herald*, when it gets tired of this it will stop.

REVERDY JOHNSON has been so remarkable, of late years, for his success in being on the wrong side of any question he assumes to discuss, that it is not surprising he should take the rebel side of the Louisiana business. It is said that turtle soup so deranged that gentleman's ideas that while in England he was drawn into the protocol that was so promptly repudiated by our Government. Old-time political prejudice will sufficiently account for his views in the Louisiana case.

THERE is a rumor of renewed differences between the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey, growing out of the desire of the former to annex the island of Crete to his dominions. This purpose is devel oped in order that he may have a good harbor for a fleet, and the timber with which to build his vessels. Mehemet Ali was possessed of the same desire. The Sultan, who already fears the ambition of the Khedive, will not listen to this idea, and hence the trouble.

THE President is not disposed to submit to the continued interference of the White Leagues in Louisiana affairs. It is intimated that if trouble continues, an example will be made of some of the ringleaders. These gentry seem to think themselves a committee of advisers to the Government, and the actions of Kellogg are passed in review, as though they were to be consulted. We have not the highest opinion of Kellogg, but it is perfectly clear that the White Leagues are not to rule Louisiana.

THE Southern Republican Convention, to be held at Chattanooga, on the 13th of October, bids fair to be a large and influential gathering. We hope that without partisan bias, but in a candid, open manner, they will seek to reach some method whereby their distracted country may be thoroughly and rightly pacified. Or if it is, as we imagine, true, that the cause of the trouble is the presence of the malcontents violent, brutal, and murderous of purpose, we hope this will so appear, that the country may know it without doubt.

THE arrest of the murderer of the German Consul, Habee, at Hakodadi, has resulted in a confession, that he was called upon by a heavenly visitant named O Kam Sami, nine feet high, who instructed him to destroy foreigners, and he simply obeyed the Divine command. It is feared that this declaration will take root among the superstitious natives, and if the murderer is executed, give rise to a war against foreigners. It is even possible that the authorities may seek to evade the responsibility of punishing him. Of course, the German Government cannot do otherwise than insist on his being punished, but there are elements of serious danger in the affair.

AN unsettled and even angry state of feeling is reported to again prevail at New Orleans. Secretary of the Interior Cowen is said to be involved. While we do not as yet know the situation sufficiently to judge of all the facts in the case, we fear Kellogg is not manifesting the cautious conciliatory spirit he should. Yet the fact that a government official, not embroiled in Louisiana politics, sustains him, is an indication favorable to him. We hoped that with the suppression of the rebellion every effort would be made to conciliate a proper feeling. Kellogg should remember that the people North are none too friendly to ward him.

THE GAZETTE has never given currency to the rumor, we have seen elsewhere, that Colonel John W. Forney was in receipt of pay, for services while abroad, from the Centennial Commission. But we take particular pleasure in recording his denial of the correctness of all such rumors. In a letter to Mr. Nevin, his editor, he says: "I am proud to serve the Centennial without money and without price; I came to Europe, not so much for rest as for a change of work, and I would have done my very best for our Centennial if the Board had not formally asked me to do so. I only wish I had the money to do certain things over here for that great memorial. As it is, I can only pay my own way and try to help as one man, deeply enlisted in a patriotic movement, may. I have been much encouraged, chiefly by the press of London and Paris, and if I cannot command very large results, I shall, I hope, do no harm." Colonel Forney deserves great credit for his readiness thus to pay his own expense, while rendering an important public service.

DESPITE the confused telegrams on the subject it is entirely probable that the difference between Germany and Denmark have a serious tendency. Bismarck wishes Denmark to join the German confederation, and has named the conditions on which it can be done. Aside from the humiliating character of the proposition, is the fact that the offer is largely against the interest and independence of Denmark. The expulsion of Danish subjects from the Schleswig seems to be an irritating measure, resorted to either for purposes of compulsion, or to bring on a war in which Denmark may be humbled and forced into the confederation on such terms as may be dictated by the conquerors. As it stands it is an intrigue that is anything but complimentary to Bismarck, or honorable to the German Government. Denmark is one of the most peaceable of the smaller Kingdoms of Europe, not strong enough to be dangerous, and thus affording no reason why it should be assailed. It is by domineering over weaker States that the great powers often arouse an adverse sympathy, which ultimately involves their own ruin.

THE renomination of Governor Dix, by the Republicans of New York, was a foregone conclusion. Its popularity is such that no one entertains serious doubts as to the result. Aside from the impartiality, fairness, and ability of his administration, is his successful management of the finances of the State. His success, in this particular, is so remarkable that it will form a feature in the influences that will control the election. When he assumed office he found a deficiency of about six and a half millions of dollars, left to him by the previous Democratic administration, in the sinking funds set apart by the constitution for the payment of the public debt, notwithstanding that when the Democratic administration began in 1868 those sinking funds contained every dollar that the law required. This was Tammany management, and how it occurred was explained by Governor Dix in his first annual message, by the declaration that the legislative appropriations had annually been greatly in excess of the current revenues. He recommended not only that this be stopped and the appropriations be restricted to the limits of the revenues, but that the sinking funds be renewed and that no debt be incurred without providing for its ultimate payment. In one year from the time Dix went into office the sinking funds held $2,328,908 65, and now they hold $15,000,000.

### *SELF GLORIFICATION.*

The propensity of the American people to self glorification has been often remarked, and is, in a sense, true. The season when this usually breaks out is upon us, and a survey of the causes which lead to our self opinionated enthusiasm will show that we have reason for our good feeling. Ours is particularly a nation that delights in the arts of peace. So little do we care for military honor, that we have never accomplished remarkable results in the way of warlike inventions, except when the necessity was upon us. Our improved forms of ordnance are chiefly attributable to our military and naval officers, and are few in number. Ericsson, a foreign-born citizen, invented the monitor. The Gatling gun, that bears some similarity in purpose to the Mitrailleuse, was developed at near the close of the war, and was never subjected to practical use in regular service. In Europe the drift is toward the military arts, and inventions of the destructive kind are particularly encouraged.

Our annual fairs and expositions may be accredited with much of this. The presence and inspection of rare inventions serve to inspire the inventive skill of others, just as fine fruits or vegetables inspire competitive efforts. These fairs also record the progress of invention and discovery. From year to year, those who visit them see improvements and advances over the year preceding. New elements and greater completeness are seen in the articles of utility that had been on exhibition before. We have heard, this year, of a reaper that cuts, gathers, binds the sheaves of wheat or rye, and passes and fastens a wire around each sheaf. Years ago—and this but a short while—to merely cut the grain by power was considered a wonder. Eventually, it was gathered by automatic rakes, and men standing on the machine bound it. Now all this is done, and the bundles of wheat are rolled from the machine as the horses bear it swiftly along. The aim of invention is toward automatic action—the saving of human muscle, the utilization of force, till the multiplied industries of the country shall be fully supplied and kept active by the population we have. And we have the *data* to show that we have exceeded Europe in all this, and that our claim to precedence in the arts of peace is not mere self-glorification.

The activity that impels us forward in this, is born partly of necessity. Years ago, when the mowing machine was invented, the laborers were panic stricken lest their occupation would be gone. The stage drivers wondered, in what now seems the olden time, but was really a short while ago, what would become of them when railroads were built. All have learned, long ere this, that our teeming country will have need of the labor of all her sons, even when labor-saving machinery has multiplied their capacity of production a hundred fold. The tendency of machinery has not only been to keep in employ all who formerly toiled, but to open a way to thousands of others. Children now find light and pleasant occupation, where formerly they were idle. Women work, at avocations that were totally unthought of a quarter of a century ago. Machinery has done much toward making women comparatively independent, thus elevating them, and lifting them above evil temptations. We have too many broad acres of unbroken wheat land and prairies to till, too many railroads to build, too many mouths to feed and too many forms to clothe, for any to fear the lack of labor, if they have a willing hand.

Of late years, say a decade past, the effort has been to complete and perfect what we have. We are now competing so closely in the quality of our productions with the best workmanship of Europe that our people are ambitious to equal and excel. Their manufactures have been established, some of them, for centuries. Workmen have been trained, with patient care, to specific lines of labor, and have become experts in their specialties. Machinery has been carefully and diligently improved, till it was thought no more could be done. Our manufactories have struggled into existence, and many of them are not a decade old. Yet we are rivaling Birmingham in iron, Sheffield in steel, Lyons in silks; are outrivaling the celebrated blanket factories of Europe, and are reaching well up with England in the quality of our cotton manufactories. Having done so much in so short a while, we have confidence that we will do much more in a brief time to come. Our Centennial Exhibition will astonish the Old World.

### POLITICAL.

HENRY B. PAYNE has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twentieth Ohio District.

THE Democrats of the Ninth Missouri District, in Convention at St. Joseph on Tuesday, nominted David Ray for Congress.

THE "old rebel yell" has been heard again in St. Louis, and the Democrats there are as happy as the new statue to General Lyon will permit them to be.

IT is fourteen years since the Democrats had a President, and yet they don't know enough to stop fighting equality and to stop spelling negro with two g's.

THE tone of the leading Democratic papers to-day is not unlike that which preceded the rebellion in '61. They were then in full sympathy with the traitorous elements of the South as they now are with the White League and Kuklux murderers. Then, as now, they manifested neither patriotism nor common sense.

THE Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, is disgusted with his Democratic brethren. He charges them with betraying the sacred cause of inflation by giving it a half-hearted support. His purpose is to make a speech shortly, driving Messrs. Hendricks and Pendleton from the party because they have repudiated the Democratic greenback platform.

STEPPING down from argument to abuse, the Democratic newspapers publish Grant's public speeches to show that he cannot talk eloquently. But what of it? Horatio Seymour, Jefferson Davis, Sam Tilden, George Francis Train, William Dorsheimer, and Teodore Tilton can all talk eloquently by the hour, and their weary auditors often wish to Heaven that they couldn't.

ANDY JOHNSON, speaking at Gallatin, Tenn., last week, made formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate. He said he had vetoed the Reconstruction bills, the Freedmen's Bureau bills, and the Military Districts bill, and had brought upon himself the impeachment trial, in consequence of his devotion to the Southern people. He felt that, from his knowledge of men at Washington, he could serve the people as well as any man in the State.

THE New York *Sun* is making a special effort to defeat General Garfield. This is the work of Charles A. Dana. He hates Garfield because the latter exposed his treachery during the war. When he went into the army of General Rosecrans, eat his bread, and accepted his hospitality only to stab him, assassin like, he ran against that brave and true man, General Garfield, who stood by his chief and got hurt. This is what's the matter with Dana. He is to be hoped it will lead to the exposure of the rascally schemes in which Dana was engaged during the war.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SUPPOSE the General Government had been in the hands of the Democracy when the riots broke out in New Orleans! The bare idea makes one shudder. The McEnery rebels would have been recognized; the Colfax massacre and Coushatta murders have been repeated, and the highways and by ways leading to loyal Northern settlements would have been crowded are this with refugees fleeing from the wrath of the White Leagues. Hundreds of thousands of negroes would have been sacrificed, and the property of Republicans of both colors would have been destroyed. Anarchy would have reigned supreme in nearly half the settled territory of the Union.—*National Republican.*

IN the opinion of ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, the result of the Congressional elections in that State will be as follows: The First (Sayler's district), Democratic; the Second, doubtful; the Third, Republican; the Fourth, Republican; the Fifth, Democratic; the Sixth, Republican; the Seventh, Democratic, which is a Republican loss; Eighth, Republican; the Ninth, probably Republican; the Tenth is certain for Foster and the Eleventh for Bundy; the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth he gives to the Democracy; the Fifteenth will probably go Republican, and the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth, Republican certain. In the Nineteenth the opposition to Garfield have nominated a Methodist presiding elder, and a straight Republican, but the Democrats have also made a nomination, and if all three candidates run, Garfield's chances are good. Parsons is certain to be re-elected in the Twentieth. Republicans who are familiar with the politics of the State believe that the Republican majority in the State will be between twelve and fifteen thousand.

### PERSONAL.

THE Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have received Mr. Bancroft Davis, our Minister at Berlin.

CARLOS DE VARONA, a Cuban, living in Paris, is reported to have given $30,000 to the insurgents at Cuba.

MAJOR WM. C. ROBBINS, who fell fighting for McEnery in New Orleans the other day, was a Philadelphian by birth and early education.

THE cabinet of Franklin Pierce was the only one since the foundation of the Government in which there was no change throughout the Presidental term.

IT is announced that the statue of Abraham Lincoln will be unveiled at Oakridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, October 15, during the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

PORTRAIT of Don Carlos: He has black hair, brown eyes, slightly aquiline nose, and black beard, covering the whole face. He is very handsome. He stands six feet three in his boots.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is sick, and considerable uneasiness is felt in Salt Lake in regard to his condition. It is reported that some astrologer predicted that he would die on the 7th of next December.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Charles Bradlaugh, Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, and J. G. Holland are on the lecture course before the Senior Class of Dartmouth College this fall and winter.

RADICAL agitators in England have reported Queen Victoria a miser. It appears on the other hand that the Prince of Wales is a spendthrift and that his mother has undertaken the settlement of his debts to the extent of three millions. How fortunate for the Prince that the Queen can save him even to the extent of three millions.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has sent as a wedding present to the Duke and Dutchess of Edinburgh two handsome vases of Sevres china, manufactured especially for their Royal Highnesses. They are said to be marvels of ornamentation, and are decorated with copies of pictures by Boucher and Watteau, executed by some of the first artists of Paris.

CAPT. COOK, of the Yale University crew, is to be defended in a statement which will soon be published by that organization. The report that he had betted a large sum of money on the race at Saratoga will be denied, as well as the charge that he awore at his crew. It will also show that the reports of profanity in his dispute with the Harvard crew have been absurdly exaggerated.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S late residence in Washington has been sold to ex-Mayor M. G. Emery for $60,000. This lot is 115 feet on I street, with that width to K street 313 feet. It will be remembered that prior to his election to the Presidency this was the home of General Grant, the gift of his New York friends. Subsequently it was purchased of President Grant by the friends of General Sherman, and presented to him in 1869. The property was also once owned by Vice President John C. Breckinridge, who, with Senators Douglass and Rice, built the block. Mayor Emery will occupy the premises some time in October, on his return for the season from his country place.

A PHILADELPHIA *Bulletin* reporter recently went up in Barnum's balloon, and attributes this remark to Donaldson: "I have heard most kinds of musical instruments, and am especially fond of the big violins and 'cellos. But, after all, for sustained vibrating quality and heavy volume, give me the music that is sounded when my drag rope is taut as Ole Bull's fiddle-bow, stiff as a handful of horse hair, and well rosined by dragging through a river, and when it begins to play on the roof ridge of an old, big, dry, empty hay mow. There is no finer bass violin in the world than that of a hollow wooden barn, with the gable for a bridge and the crest of the shingles for a bass string."

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BALTIMORE still uses coal oil street lamps in some parts of the city.

NEW YORK has fourteen Greek commercial houses, principally engaged in the cotton and East India trade.

THE Providence *Press* seems offended because Budd Doble said that Goldsmith Maid could trot across Rhode Island in two minutes.

THE Money Order Department of the Postoffice is one of the most useful, and the extent to which it is employed is shown by the fact that last year $75,000,000 of orders were issued.

AT the Pork Packers' banquet in Louisville the second regular toast was as follows: "The Hog—Last year we had him by the tail, let us beware next year, lest he should retaliate," which was responded to by a Chicago gentleman, of course.

A WORK written as late as 1708 speaks of the potato thus slightingly: "The root is very near the nature of a Jerusalem artichoke, although not so good and wholesome, but it may prove good for swine," and another authority, in 1719, refers to it as "of less note than horse-radish, radish scorzonerf, beets, and skirret."

IT is said that Mr. Hepworth Dixon has arranged to turn an honest penny during his visit to the United States. He has contracted to write a weekly letter from America, which is to be manifold and sent to some twenty-five of the provincial journals, each of which is to pay two guineas for the manuscript. Thus Mr. Dixon will get about fifty guineas a week for perhaps an hour's labor. His second son is to go out with him, to act as his secretary and to do the manifolding.

THE Chicago *Tribune* prints a letter from a Kansas farmer who looks on the visit of the grasshoppers to Jefferson county as a blessing, and says that the State, as a whole, is in a splendid condition financially. "We will have," he declares, "3,380,000 bushels of corn in this county, or more than twice as much as we ever had before. Corn will be high, and I believe our farmers will be better off the beginning of another year than ever before, because all have a surplus, and for that surplus they will get a big price, which will make them more money with less labor than ever before. There is no doubt that the western part of the State has suffered severely from their ravages, because they were there when the corn was green, and they destroyed it; but all along the eastern portion of the State the crops were entirely out of the way."

### FOREIGN NOTES.

ELI DEBAUMONT, the eminent French geologist, is dead.

LAKE CONSTANCE, in Switzerland, is reported to have recently fallen eight feet in two days.

AT Marseilles the police have in their hands a man who kidnaps young girls "for exportation."

THAT British reformer who was in favor of cremation and opposed to buying any new burying ground in his town, has been mobbed by 2,000 women, who proposed to "burn him."

THE Russian Government has thought it necessary to deny, through its Embassy at Paris, the newspaper statement that the Czar had invited the Prince Imperial (him of Chiselhurst) to be present at the autumn military maneuvres at St. Petersburg. It is now said that the statement originated with the Bonaparte press.

THE Mario who was lately arrested in Italy for alleged violation of the press law proves not to have been Giuseppe, the great singer, but Alberto, a Republican agitator of some local repute, who was living quietly at the village of Lendinara, "solely intent," his wife says in a letter to the London *Daily News*, "on literary and domestic pursuits." His offence was a letter to Count Aurelio Saffi, published in the Italian papers, expressing his indignation at the attempt of the Government "to induce the public to believe that the Internationalists and the disciples of Mazzini could be united in an attempt to upset political and social order."

THE latest luxury, says a London paper, is caves: "In order to establish a reputation for wealth now-a-days, it is necessary to be the owner of a cave. A mansion is all very well, but the possession of a cave immediately stamps the owner as a person of importance. The caves at Brighton are in the cliff, and approached only from the shore. Costly, magnificent pianos, settees, gas, furniture, books, and knick-knacks bring their aid to make the caves into delightful smoking or drawing rooms; and being admitted to this costliness and glitter straight from the melancholy beach at night, brings up recollections of many an Arabian Night's entertainment. And no mean hospitality is exercised in them. The man who does possess a Brighton cave is as much sought after as the happy owner of a Thames villa on Sundays in the season, and it is said that the reversion of such properties is eagerly demanded."

### LOST IN THE ALPS.

#### Travelers Fall into a Crevasse.

The *Continental Herald* says: "Last Tuesday a young shepherd descended from Bernina to Pontresina with the news that he had found a lady dead at the foot of a rock. About forty persons immediately set out for the place indicated, in the valley of Roseg, where they discovered the corpse of a young lady extended on a bed of Alpine roses. There was no wound visible, and the only mark was a yellow spot on the left temple. In fact, the unfortunate lady seemed rather asleep than dead. It is surmised that, in looking for the *edelweiss* flower, she fell over a ledge of rock and was killed instantaneously. It is also supposed that a similar accident, unattended, however, by fatal consequences, occurred in the same neighborhood, a few days before." On Saturday the Mayor of Loeche received a letter giving details respecting the fatal accident to Mr. J. A. Garth Marshall, of Leeds, on Mont Blanc, on Monday last. The letter, which is dated September 1, and is signed "H. M'Cosh," says: "Mr. Marshall remained several days at the Royal Hotel, Courmayeur, during which he told me his plans of passing over Mont Blanc to Chamounix by a new route, as he had recently come over from Chamounix to Courmayeur by the Peak Troilet. He left, accompanied by two experienced guides (men that had accompanied him during his late transit), and provided with everything necessary. One only of the guides returned, and said that in descending a glacier, Mr. Marshall and a guide had fallen into a crevasse and were killed upon the spot, neither of them uttering a word. He was very much exhausted and excited, but delivered his account with distinctness, which I wrote down as he spoke. The party walked up the Allee Blanche, and reached the base of Mont Blanc early in the afternoon, and after ascending to the tail of the Freasny glacier made preparations to spend the night among the rocks. They afterwards crossed over a rocky ridge and reached the glacier Da Brouillard which flows directly from Mont Blanc; but after ascending that glacier for some hours and the precipices that overlook it, until they found further advance impracticable, they resolved to return, and finally reached the glacier Brouillard in safety, all three corded together. Continuing to make their retreat down the glacier at midnight, all three fell into a crevasse. Mr. Marshall and the guide Fischer were killed upon the spot, neither uttering a word, and when daylight came the surviving guide, unable to raise the bodies to the surface, left them and made his way down to Courmayeur. Immediately after his arrival, the landlord of the hotel, along with the Waldensian minister of this place and seven or eight men and the guide that escaped, set off for the scene of the accident. Later in the day the magistrate of the district and six more men, with a truck, followed them. About 8 o'clock a man returned from the advanced party with no tidings of success, but requesting supplies for two days. When the bodies are found, as I believe they will be, I will write to you."

### A VALUABLE INVENTION.

#### For the Prevention of Sea-Sickness.

Max Adeler, in the *Danbury News*, refers as follows to an important invention: Some time ago my friend Coffin invented a "Patent Swinging Berth," which was a sure preventive of sea sickness. A man who occupied one of these berths, so Coffin said, might sail out to China and back without a qualm of the stomach. In order to prove the efficacy of the invention, Coffin got permission to rig one up in a steamer running from Philadelphia to Boston, and the naked scene friends along to see how splendidly it worked. While going down the river Coffin was in high spirits, talking incessantly. When the boat began to round Cape May he said he felt tired and wanted to lie down awhile in the Patent Berth. About an hour after the vessel got out upon the bosom of the ocean, Coffin pulled aside the curtains of the patent swinging berth and asked if the Captain was on deck. He said he wanted to see the Captain about something, and he insisted upon going up instead of having the Captain come down to him. He rushed up the gangway suddenly, and then the Captain, looking at his white face, asked him what had scared him so badly. Coffin hurried to the side instead of replying, and seemed to manifest an interest in the appearance of the sea. Then the captain asked him if he was sick, and Coffin leaned further over the side. He seemed to be trying to bring up a breakfast that he ate during the early part of the Mexican war; and when the had worked pretty well down towards it, he asked the steward to carry him down stairs, as he was always weak when he had a bilious attack. The steward tried to place him in the Patent Berth, but Coffin said he believed he would lie on the sofa if the steward would bring him a tub. When his friends went to console him he said, "How soon will we be in Boston?" "In about thirty hours," they said. "Thirty hours!" exclaimed Coffin. "Merciful Minerva! By that time I shall have thrown up my boot-heels!" When we reached Boston Coffin asked the captain for an axe, with which he proceeded to smash the Patent Swinging Berth into splinters; then he tied the patent certificate to a brick and sunk it in the dock; and then he went home by rail. Coffin says he will go to Europe when somebody discovers a way of walking thither.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

*INCORPORATED 1852.*

*BU. 64 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1852.*

*ASSETS, January 1, 1873.* - $778,231 26

*OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.* Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. *Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.*

*Board of Managers*—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fulton Lee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Bug.

Solicitor—John M. Bozier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ROSENBAUM & CO.,
### 78 AND 80
## Market Street,
OFFER
## GREAT BARGAINS
IN
## New and Desirable Goods.
## Sweeping Reductions
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES
In Ladies', Misses' and Children's
## HATS,
OSTRICH TIPS,
## FLOWERS!
Velvets, Velveteens,
## SILKS, FRAMES.
## Sash Ribbons at 25c.
A Full Line of
## HOSIERY,
From 10 & 12½c up.
GENTS' HALF HOSE,
75c per Pair and Upwards.
NEW
## Beaded Trimmings,
Beaded Beltings,
Beaded Gimps,
Beaded Laces.
Corsets! Corsets! Corsets
25 Different Styles, from 50c up.
Prices and styles to suit everybody.
Silk Scarfs, 22c each.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
BEST MAKES, ALL COLORS.
Real Perinet Gloves, $1.50.
Good Kid Gloves, 75c and $1.00
Merino Underwear
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices
REMEMBER
### 78 AND 80
## MARKET ST.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 25 Wood st. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HAYE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also No. 2 and 3 Union street.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
## Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Plates, &c., &c., &c.
All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

JOHN T. GRAY,
## House and Sign Painter,
94 NINTH STREET
ALL WORK WARRANTED, Sole Agentfor Gliud's Patent Slate Roofing Paint.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

## NEW D
LARG
AT EXCEE

We desire to invite special attention t ous manufactories. These Silks far exce wide. Having just received a large invo cure their rapid sale, commencing at $1 opened a large assortment of COLORED

## MEDIUM A

At 12½c, Full Styles in Dark Delaines, Poplins, Tycoon Serges, &c.
At 18½c, New Fall Dress Goods, in beautiful styles and colors.
At 25c, Full width Alpacas, in all the new shades.
At 33 and 37½c, Extra good bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.

## LADIES', MISSES'
Most Pac
## NEW SHAWLS, J
Fine Embroidered and Beaded
## Remarkable Barga

At 12½c, Some of the Best Yard Wide Bleached Muslins, such as "Fruit of the Loom," "Londale," At 8c and 10c, Extra Good Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Sheets.
At 8c and 9½c, Good Fast Colored Calicos, printed on best quality of Cambric.

## AN IMMENSE STOCK OF E
## ALL THE LATE
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Elegant New French Flowers, Pom Poms, Plumes, Wings, Ornaments, &c.
New Goods and Go
## WILL
## 165, 167, 169 F

## JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
## Penn Avenue.
We are now receiving our EARLY FALL STOCK of
## NEW GOODS
and invite particular attention to the following line opening this week:
## Ladies' Muslin Undergarments
All Sizes and New Styles.
Misses Muslin Undergarments, ALL SIZES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Merino Vests and Drawers,
ALL GRADES.
Merino Undershirts, Felt and Satin Quilted Skirts, Corsets, French, German, American Jeans, Corset Covers.
Ladies' New Style English Walking Jackets and Cloaks Braided and Richly Trimmed, Misses' and Children's

## SAQUES, BEADED LACES,
Bead Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons.
BLACK GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS,
Popular Prices
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
BLACK CLOAKING & TRIMMING VELVETS.
Cloth Shades Trimming Velvets,
New Shades Mignon, Trimming Ribbons, Hat cards, Neck Ruffs, &c., &c. Plaid and Striped Sash Ribbons. Embroidered Scarfs.
## FELT, STRAW AND CHIP HATS
In all the Newest Shapes.
French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Plumes, Feathers and Birds.
JET FRINGES,
Ornaments and Slides for Bonnet and Hat Trimmings. Beaded and Chenille Dotted Nett, Real Thread Nett, Lace Veils, Point, Point Antique and Valenciennes Laces and Edgings. Real Thread Lace Collars, Neck Ruchings, Hamburg Embroideries. Tarlo Linens and Cambrics. Full lines Alexander, Harris & Thompson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves,
In Opera and New Cloth Shades, 1 to 6 Buttons.
Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities.
Fine Dress Shirts, New Neck Wear, Suspenders, Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs.
## GENT'S DEPARTMENT
Open on Saturday Night till 9 o'clock.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
## NEW GOODS.
New Plain De Bege,
New Twilled De Bege,
New French Chintzes,
New English Chintzes,
New Printed Repps,
New Tycoon Repps,
AT
## WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

## DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
## H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

## CARPETS.
## FALL STOCK.
FIRST ARRIVAL,
CHOICEST STYLES.
## BODY BRUSSELS.
## TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
## Two & Three Ply Ingrains, &c.
## Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

## L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
## New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
## Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
## SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
## Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

## DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on short notice. We select the best glass when in the city to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 68 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

## DRESS
GE NEW ST
DINGLY LO

e very large lot of Superior Black Dress l all others in quality, beauty of finish a ice of these SILKS, we will offer them ve per yard, advancing, according to qualit DRESS SILKS, in all the NEW FALL S

## ND FINE DRESS
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.
Finest Black Mohair Alpacas, at very low prices.
At 50c, All-wool Black Cassimere, an extraordinary good bargain.
New English Serges, Camel's Hair Cloths, Satteens, Brilliant Sebilines, Cashmeres, &c.
New Black and Colored Corded Silk Poplins, splendid bargains.

## AND CHILDREN'S
Blondine Styles, Materials and Colors, made in best
## ACKETS, SACQUE
Cashmere and Cloth Sacques, Embroidered Silk and C
## ins in Muslins, Calicos a
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings, Furniture Chintzes Ditmities, Checks, &c.
At 12½c, Yard Wide Dark Chints Calicos, fast colors, good prints.
Extra Good Bargains in Linen Towels and Towelings, Russian Bath Towels, &c.

## ASTERN AND COUNTRY MA
## ST NOVELTIES
New Ribbons, handsome Sashes and Sash Ribbons, Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Ruchings, &c.
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Fringes, Silk Nets, Veilings, &c.

## od Bargains in all Departme
## BBBBBBBBB
AND
## BBBBBBBBB
We beg to announce that we are now offering at 128 Federal street, and will continue to do so throughout the season the best bargains in Dry Goods to be found in the market. Note the following: a few of

Unusual Value
IN
## New Black Alpacas
At 37½c, 50c and 60c.
NEW BLACK PURE MOHAIRS, at 50c, 75c, 87c and $1.
NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN DRESS SILK, at $1.25, an absolute bargain.
NEW FINE BLACK CASHMERE SILKS, from 65 to 84.

## BOGGS & BUHL,
## 128
## Federal Street.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 87 Fourth Avenue
Sures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOS. J. HORNE, Jr., President.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 Sixth Avenue, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Rates as reasonable as consistent with safety. All reasonable rates and cases promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
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FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street,
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH N. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jno. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
John G. MacConnell, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grotzinger, J. F. Hawksbotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, S. Halverman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUHANT, Cashier.

International Bank
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
6 Per Cent., per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. REUHING, President,
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, } Thursday, September 24, 1874. }
The banks report everything dull,—and the clerks and officers have quietness once more. Yet they are clear that there is a more healthful undertone to the market. The only element lacking is confidence, and this is slowly returning. It is felt that six months will bring an active market, and that within a year the effects of the panic will have entirely passed, and business will be going forward as in the most prosperous times. The operations of bankers are very easy, there being much less credit extended than heretofore, and hence discount demands, or other forms of loans are very much lessened, and banking is confined to deposits and checks and drafts.
McGirk & Perks, Philipsburg, bankers, suspended on the 21st instant.
The suspension of Kimbark & Co. was thought to have affected some of our iron firms, but earefal inquiry yesterday leads us to think that very little of their paper is held in this city, and none are likely to be embarrassed by their failure. There is nothing specially worthy of note in real estate matters.
At the East money rules low. In New York call loans continue at 2 to 3 per cent. and time loans 4 to 6 per cent., according to time, up to six months. Prime mercantile paper is 5 to 6 per cent. for short date and 6½ to 7½ per cent. for long date.
In Philadelphia the supply of loanable funds is still in excess of regular business requirements, and a considerable amount of money remains temporarily invested at 3@6 per cent., waiting for a more active and stronger demand. Call loans rule at 5 per cent., strictly first class two name stock to banks, at 6 per cent. to brokers; 6 per cent., strictly first class single name stock to ninety days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first-class three to four months' paper, with good collateral, 8 to 9 per cent. the same character of paper on the outside, with less collateral, 9 to 10 per cent. Paper of second grade is of uncertain market value. The banks are discounting freely for their customers, and some of them are buying paper in the open market as it offers to keep their funds employed.
The following report of the earnings and expenses of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for the month of August and the eight months of the calendar year will be read with interest by all stockholders and creditors of that company, and the more especially now since the committee investigating the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have thought proper to severely question its credit. It will be seen that the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company is one of the few roads that now increases its gross earnings. How near it is to a dividend we leave the reader to cypher out from the figures:
Earnings, 1874.....$349,518
Expenses, 1874.....230,135
Net proceeds, 1874.....$119 383
" " 1873.....16 132
Increase, 1874.....$103 250
Net earnings, eight months, 1874.....$548,040
Net earnings, twelve months, 1873.....428,766
Increase, 1874.....$119,283
The following are the monthly expenses of railway iron from Great Britain, extracted from Government returns by J. L. Schoonberg of London and New York:

| Month ending 31st Aug. | 1872. Tons. | 1873. Tons. | 1874. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 40 005 | 6 937 | 5 900 |
| British North America | 13 478 | 6,294 | 9,125 |
| Other countries | 41 499 | 60,675 | 56,907 |
| Total | 94,982 | 73,906 | 71,932 |
| Total exports of Iron and Steel to all countries | 311,105 | 231 620 | 219 238 |
| 8 months ending 31st Aug. | 1872. Tons. | 1873. Tons. | 1874. Tons. |
| United States | 340,321 | 141,330 | 78,531 |
| British North America | 59 059 | 42 599 | 44 852 |
| Other countries | 229 216 | 315 727 | 452 813 |
| Total | 627,587 | 499 456 | 576,196 |
| Total exports of Iron and Steel from all countries | 2,302 385 | 2 031,197 | 1 608,653 |

The London Times of Tuesday, 8 a. m., noticed "the investment demand for American funded," that is, the fives of 1881; and says that investors take them daily, especially since the advance in French Government securities.
The President and some of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have started on a trip over the line, which is expected to occupy about two weeks, and is believed to bear significance in regard to future operations and movements of the company.
Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Closed |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons | 115⅝ | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 1862 " | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| 5-20—1864. " | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| " 1865 " | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| " 1865 new. " | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| " 1867. " | 116⅛ | 116¼ |
| " 1868—coupons. " | 116⅜ | 116⅜ |
| 10-40's | 111 | 111¼ |
| Currency 6's | 117 | 117½ |
| New 5 per cents | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 111⅜ | 111¾ |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 101¾ | 101⅝ |
| Erie | 30 | 30⅜ |
| I. C. | 4 | 4 |
| R. R. & R. | 1 | 1 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 13¾ | 13⅝ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | 36⅞ |
| Do. Preferred | 64 | 65⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 77⅝ | 77⅞ |
| Do Central | 86 | 86 |
| North Western Common | 56⅜ | 56 |
| Do. Pref | 80⅝ | 80 |
| Rock Island | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 87¼ | 87½ |
| Pacific Mail | 47¾ | 48⅜ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 36¾ | 36⅝ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Harlem | 128½ | 127⅜ |
| Chicago & Alton | 98 | 98 |
| Adams Express | 107 | 107 |
| American Express | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| U. S. Express | 64 | 64¾ |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 73¾ | 79 |
| Quicksilver | 30¾ | |
| Fort Wayne | 91¾ | 93¾ |
| Panama | 114½ | |
| Mariposa Union Express | 10⅝ | |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 27¾ | 3 |
| Money | 4 | |
| A. & P. Pref. | 16 | |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 79 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna Central | 84¾ | |
| " scrip | 105¾ | |
| Reading | 6¾ | |
| Old Creek | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Central Transportation | 55 | |
| Mine hill | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30 | 98½ | 99 |
| P. C. & St. L. 7's | 63¾ | 63¾ |

New York, September 23, 1874.
The Treasury disbursements were $103,000, and the customs receipts $423,000. Money 2@3½; prime discounts 5@6. Sterling was quiet at 483¾@484 for sixty days and 486@486¼ for sight. Gold 109¾@109⅝. The carrying rates were 1@2; loans flat. The clearings were $17,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Tennessees, which improved slightly. In railroad bonds dealings were confined to Pacifics. Governments were quiet. Stocks opened strong, and continued to advance with but one slight reaction during the day, the closing prices in many instances being the highest since the present upward movement began. The advance for the day ranging ¾@1¾ per cent. The sales of the day were over 225,000 shares, of which 13,400 were Western Union 28,000 Pacific Mail 30,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Del., Lack. & Western, 11,000 Rock Island, 13,500 St. Paul, 11,500 Wabash, 15,000 Ohio, and 7,000 C. C. & I. C.
Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 112⅝; do of '64, 111⅝; do '65, 113⅝; do new, 115¼; do of '67, 116⅛; do of '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 111⅜; 10-40s, 111¼; currency 6s, 117½.
State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 94½; Tennessee, old, 73; do new, 74; Virginia, new, 30; old, 30; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12¾.
Stocks.—Canton, 53; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 32¾; Adams Express, 104½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79; American Express, 61; United States Express, 64; Pacific Mail, 48¾; N. Y. Central, 101¾; Erie, 37½; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 78½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 38½; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 63½; Toledo & Wabash, 32¾; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 90¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 97; do preferred, 100; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 103¾; Lake Shore, 77½; Panama, 13¾; Illinois Central, 89; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 91¾; Union, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.
London, September 23—5:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is two percent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. United States 5-20s of '65 103¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾. N. Y. Central, 96¾; Erie, 34¾; do preferred, 54¾.
Paris, September 23.—Rentes 63f 20c.
Frankfort, September 23.—5 20s 62 98¼.


## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, } Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1874. }

General business continues to move along quietly, and while it is short of what it usually is at this season of the year, it is about all that can reasonably be expected. Business men are very generally pursuing a conservative policy in carrying, as a rule just as little stock as they can pos ibly get along with, but note it standing orders for all kinds of goods are small, as compared with former years, they are more uniform, and consequently, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate. Country merchants, who formerly carried from one to four months stock, are now buying enough one week to do them until the next, which is easily done in these days of telegraph and railroads, and under the most favorable consideration in this connection is that goods are being so sold on much smaller margins, which, as a matter of course, necessitates remittances to be made more promptly. Long winded buyers are getting more and more below par, and the indications are that they will soon be out of sight, as our merchants and manufacturers are shutting down on these close coppers, and encouraging those who buy for cash or short time and are prompt pay.

Trade.—In limited supply, and demand, if anything, is rather better, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from 10@11 per lb.

Coffee.—The supply, especially of the finer grades, is scarcely equal to the demand, and the market is firm and prices advancing.—We now quote fair to prime Rio, 20@21c; and medium to good 22@23c. The high price of late has cut off the demand for the lower grades.

Oil.—Refined remains as before noted in our last report, and as the receipts have been comparatively small recently, the supply in this market is low, we continue to quote prime to choice 30@31 cents for Ohio Factory and 30@31c for New York.

Feed.—With an increased demand and contained light receipts, the market is considerably firmer and prices are advancing.—We now quote as follows:

Flour.—Is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $4 25@4 75 for fair to choice, and $5@5 50 for choice to fancy; latter figure for choice old stock; red winters, $5@5 50.

Groceries.—Our dispatches both from New York and Baltimore continue to report coffee firm at the recent advance, and as noted in our last report, it would appear that the bottom has been reached. Sugars have advanced ¼@½ within the past few days, or since the upward movement set in. Syrups are firm and in good demand, as they have been ever since the advent of the fruit season. The sales in the market during the past week have been larger than during any corresponding time for several years. Our merchants report that their business in sugars has been larger than many other staple articles combined.

Sugar.—Hard, 12¾ A. 12¾c; B. 11¾c; Ex. C. 11¼c; C. 10¾c; Yellow, 9¾ to 10¾c; Demerara, 11¾c; Crushed, 13c; Powdered, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Coffee, 13c.

Coffee.—Fancy Roasted, 23c; Java, 24½c; Choice Rio, 20c prime, 21c; good, 22c; fair, 21c; Syrups.—Fancy Maple, 75, prime, 70; fair, 70; N. O. Molasses—Choice, 85; prime, 85; fair, 80; Sugar-house Demerara Molasses, 75 prime, 80 fair.

Rice.—Choice Carolina, 9, prime, 8¾; Patna, 10; Rangoon, 8¾.

Grain.—The market for Wheat remains substantially as noted in our last report; demand light; prices nominal. Receipts and shipments, $1,122 bushels amber and white, $1,852,200 Millers are buying sparingly, notwithstanding the fine grinding prevails. Corn is firmer and has touched the lowest point. The Oat market continues firm at the recent advance (32@35, as to quality), there is a rather better feeling now, and while there have been but few, if any, sales made at outside quotations, it is claimed that at the recent advance millers could be made to handle, that they cannot be sold for any less and afford a margin for profit. Corn is also firm and in limited supply, but the demand is only fair, we continue to quote shelled at 50@52. There is little or no mixing doing in either Rye or Barley and the nominal quotations are unchanged, 80@90c for Barley and 90@95c for Rye.

Hay.—The receipts of baled continue liberal, and with stocks accumulating, the market is dull, although prices are not quotably lower, ranging from $20@23 ₱ ton.

Onions.—Are coming in freely, but with a large demand for the best, and the accumulation is not great, and prices are sustained, ranging from $3@4 ₱ bbl.

Potatoes.—The market is well supplied although prices remain about as last quoted: 60@70c ₱ bushel on track, by the car load; sweets, $4@4 50 ₱ bbl. Jersey blues, $4@4 50; and Jersey flukes, $4@4 50 ₱ bbl.

Peaches.—The receipts from abroad are falling off, but there are plenty coming in from the adjoining country, and the market is dull, as people generally seem to be supplied; quotable at 50c to $1.50) ₱ bush, as to quality.

Poultry.—Live chickens are quotable at 40@50 ₱ dozen, as to size.

Provisions.—There is a very fair jobbing trade but no important changes to report in prices. Following are the rates: Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ lb, 15; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 12; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 14; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16; Bacon—Shoulders, 11¼c per lb; Short Ribs Sides, 13. Clear Sides, 13¾. Mess Pork, ₱ bbl, $17; Lard—Refined by car load, 9¾c in tres, 10; bbl, 10½; kits, 11; 3 lb cans, 12¾; 5 lb. do, 12¾. 8 lb. pails, 10 lb do, 12¾; 5 lb do, 12¾.

Rags—Woolen, No. cotton, 2¾@3.

Seeds.—Timothy Seed quoted at $2.90@3 ₱ bushel to the trade and $3.10@3.25 in a jobbing way.

Tallow—City: 8. country, 6¾@7.

### The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

Not since the good old time when this State produced 400,000 hogsheads of Sugar and as many bales of cotton has the cane attracted the consideration so healthful and promising an appearance as now. The vast sea of bright green, waving to and fro under the pleasant breeze, which for several days past have swept over our fields, is one of the most animating spectacles that can be witnessed on this Continent. It springs up ten or twelve feet high, with its enormous growth of leaves, completely concealing the ground and all other objects, making a vast carpet of verdure, perfectly even and smooth, matted and it terinced as if a solid mass of vegetation with the heavy leaves scaling against each other like so many gorgeously attired damsels in a grand ball-room dance. Altogether there is nothing in the form of agricultural scenery so picturesque and grand as these great cane fields of the Mississippi valley, and no excursion at this season of the year than that of one of our great river steamers through the sugar region of our State.

The effects of so promising a prospect of the main product of our alluvial section may be seen in the general vivacity of the inhabitants of all classes along the coast. Hopefulness and cheerfulness appear to pervade the whole population, and there are busy preparations for the grinding season. The work now is chiefly among the Sugar houses—sweeping the chimneys, testing the settles, sharpening the cane knives, stacking the wood or hauling the coal, and gathering the corps. The mules, too, are all in demand to fetch and haul, while the hard work of hauling the heavy cane, the roads and bridges are being prepared for the passage of the loads. Altogether with notes of preparation for the harvest, which promises to be by far the largest since the war.

Among the efforts of the demagogues and professional agitators the hands on the plantations appear to be the most successful, labor is dear and thus for the present, at least, is the greatest obstacle to a large and profitable production of available staples postponed and avoided.—New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 15.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Beef Cattle.—There was a better feeling in this department of the market to day, and a more urgent inquiry was reported for all descriptions. The receipts from all sources were light, in the aggregate not exceeding 2,600 head, and with some disposition on the part of the butchers to anticipate their future wants, holding was proceeded in real ing a shade better prices all around. The number of really choice droves on sale was small, both in head, and the competition between buyers for them was such as to cause that at an early hour in the day all were disposed of. To day being a holiday with the Jews, none of that class of dealers were out in an appearance, they having disposed of their stocks on Friday and Saturday last, the particulars of which we are without. We quote fair to good natives at 6@7¾c, and common lots at 5@5½c per lb.

Sheep of prime quality were rather quick of sale at 4¾@5¼, but stock were dull and weak on such grades as 4@4¼ head. The lambs remain nominally at 7@7½c and common at 5½@6½c. Receipts, 9,000 head.

Hogs were rather slow to move, but values were steadily supported. Sales of corn fed at $11 50@13 ₱ cwt. net. Receipts, 3,000.

### Cincinnati Iron Market.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—Wm. Means, in his circular, reports the market as follows: The demand for pig iron is not increasing. Consumers do not care to purchase beyond their immediate wants, while they are so readily meeting all orders from their manufactories. A diminished production will result in better prices after the present large accumulations have been reduced, but there remains the danger that any improvement affording a margin to holders will quickly bring about a production greatly in excess of the increased demand—a result which the full operation of present and projected facilities would certainly accomplish.

### Chicago Seed Market.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—There was a trifle more inquiry for timothy, but the offerings were large and the market dull and prices weak. Sales ranged at $2 25@2 30 for poor to prime. Clover was in better supply and sales were slow. Quotable at about $3 50@3 60 for medium. Flax receipts quiet at about $1,75 for good crossing. Hungarian was in fair supply, but there being no demand nothing was done and prices were nominal. Quotable at about 55@70c. according to quality. Millet inactive and unquotable.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 24, 1874.
Flour—Steady and in moderate demand.
Grain—Wheat active; No 1 spring $1 03@1 04; No 2 $1 00@1 00¼ spot; 97¾c seller September; 99¾c seller October; No 3 99¾@99¾c; rejected 88@89c. Corn quiet and unsettled; No 2 mixed cold at 33@c spot; 34¼c seller September; 35¾c seller October; closing at 33¾c cash; high mixed 34@34½c. Oats quiet and lower; No 2 30¾c cash; 32c seller September; 29½c seller October; White 34c; rejected 30½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 81c. Barley dull; No 2 $1 05 cash or seller September; 90@c seller October. No 3 78c.
Provisions—Pork opened fair and market firm for ruling options; $18.15 is for the year. Lard quiet with a moderate demand at 10½c spot; 11¾c seller the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged in every respect for sweets.
Whisky—Steady and in moderate demand at $1 03 for Chicago and Milwaukee; $1 02@1 03 for Peoria; $1 01 for Rock Island.
Freights—Corn quoted nominal at 10c to Buffalo; 12c to Oswego; 12c to Kingston; 12c to Ogdensburg; 12c to Montreal; 12c to Boston; 12c to New York. Wheat 15c to Buffalo; 17c to Oswego; 17c to Kingston; 17c to Ogdensburg; 17c to Montreal; 17c to Boston; 17c to New York.
Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 111,000 bush; corn, 70,000 bush; oats, 45,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush.
Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 70,000 bush; corn, 50,000 bush; oats, 30,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

### New York.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Flour—receipts 14,902 bbls; no change request; superfine western and state $4 00@4 25; extra do $4 30@4 75; fancy do $4 80@5 25; choice white wheat western extra $5 40@6 00; do Ohio $5 40@6 50; St. Louis do quiet. Rye flour unchanged; fair demand; $4 30@5 00. Corn meal firm; western $3 25@3 75; Brandywine $4 25@4 30. Wheat—receipts 260,725 bushels; market heavy and 1@2c lower on spring; more active and decidedly firmer for winter; $1 06 for No 2 spring; $1 10@1 12 for No 3 do; $1 12 for No 2 Northwest spring; $1 19@1 20 for new No 2 Milwaukee; closing $1 07 for No 2 spring; $1 20 for white No 2 Milwaukee; $1 08@1 12 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1 20@1 23 for No 1 do; $1 34 for new winter red western; $1 36@1 38 for new amber do; $1 38 for new amber Indiana; $1 42 for new white do; and $1 42@1 49 for white Genesee. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Barley firm and in fair inquiry at $1 30. Malt quiet and steady. Corn—receipts 134,000 bushels; market opened heavy and about ½c lower, but closing more steady, with a little better inquiry; 82@ 83c for western mixed, chiefly 82c, closing with 83c at 85c for yellow do 87@c; 86@87c for western mixed in store; $1 05 for white western. Oats—receipts 9,000 bushels; market a trifle firmer and fairly active at 60@61c for mixed western and state; 62@63c for white western and state; 60@61c for white Jersey. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady; $18 50@18 75 for new mess; $16 50@17 for prime mess; $13 50@14 for prime. Lard—Refined firm; steam 10½@10¾c; kettle 10¾@11c. Butter—receipts 2,700 packages; market quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and steady; 37@38c for Cuba muscovado; 50@52c for centrifugal. Petroleum dull and easier; crude 8c; refined 12c. Rosin firm at $2 30@2 35 for strained. Turpentine dull at 36c for spirits. Eggs firm at 23c for western. Pork unchanged. Beef quiet. Lard remains unchanged. Tierce beef quiet, cut meats in fair demand; city picked shoulders in bulk 6c. Bellies 9c; dull and unchanged. Lard firmer; 11¼c for prime to choice. Butter firm at 26@32c for western. Cheese firm at 11@13c for common to prime. Whisky lower at $1 07@1 08.
Metals.—Manufactured copper is without decided change; iron steady; lake 21c. Pig iron: Scotch scarce and firm at $30@c; American dull and nominal at $24@31. Sheet quoted at 16@18c; gold for Russia. Nails unchanged.

### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—Flour firm; western prime 20@25c; do fair good 20@25c; common do. Corn—Flour; western prime 12½@13c; family skins 16@18c. Eggs steady; western 23@24c; small do freight 22@23c. Flour dull; extra western and Pennsylvania family $6@7.25; State, Indiana and Ohio do $6.75@8.50; high grades $7.75@8.75. Wheat—No 1 choice is wanted; other grades dull; red $1.29@1.32; amber $1.29@1.37. Rye steady at 81@c. Rye steady at $1.02. Corn held firmly; mixed western 34@35c. Oats steady; white 34@36c; mixed 32@33c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $18@18.50. Beef hams $22@24.50. Prime mess $14@15. Beef dull; extra mess $10@11; packet $11@12; India mess $20@22. Cut meats quiet and low; Pickled hams 12@12½c; smoked 13@13½c; canvassed do 14@15c; pickled shoulders 9@9½c. Lard dull; kettle 11@11½c; refined 11@12c; crude 8@9c. Butter very strong and active at 30@32c for choice; 26@28c for fair to prime. Cheese firm at 13@13½c for the year. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.06@1.07.

### Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; western lower; No 1 red and other grades 2c to 3c off; No 2 western winter red $1.28; [illegible] do $1.31@1.32; white western 0.00@ 0.00; No 2 Pennsylvania red $1.30@1.31. Corn firmer; western, dull; strong at 62@63c for mixed western; 64c for white western. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 80@c spot; 87@88c seller October. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats—shoulders 8½; clear rib 10@10½c; clear sides 11½@11¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib 12@12½c; clear sides 13@13½c. Lard—kegs and tierces 12½@13c. Butter very strong and active at 30c for choice; 26@28c for fair to prime. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.06@1.07.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—Flour dull; treble XX, making a total for the three grades of 8,467 bbls; 10@15c lower; sales 3,000 bbls; western and Ohio $5 00@5 50; choice $6@6 25. Corn quiet; white mixed 90c; yellow 85@90c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Bliss 70@72½c; No 2 do 67½@70c; mixed western 65@67½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 80@c spot; 87@88c seller October. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats—shoulders 8½; clear rib 10@10½c; clear sides 11½@11¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib 12@12½c; clear sides 13@13½c. Lard—kegs and tierces 12½@13c. Butter very strong and active at 30c for choice; 26@28c for fair to prime. Cheese firm at 13@13½c for the year. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.06@1.07.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—Cotton easy at 15¾c. Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 35@36c. Oats firm at 30@32c. Rye dull and nominal at 80@c. Barley dull and nominal at 90@c. Pork dull at $18.50@18.75. Lard quiet; summer 12¾@13c. Bulk meats—shoulders 8c; 10lbs, 10½; 25lbs, 10½@10¾c. Whisky steady at $1.07.

### Foreign.

LONDON, September 23—6 P. M.—Tallow 42s. Sugar 27 6@27 9d.
LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 100 bales; No 2 Milwaukee spring, 9s 4d; for No 2 Minnesota; $1.08@1.12 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.20@1.23 for No 2 red; $1 34 for new winter red western; $1.36@1.38 for new amber do; $1.38 for new amber Indiana; $1.42 for new white do; and $1.42@1.49 for white Genesee. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Barley firm and in fair inquiry at $1.30. Malt quiet and steady. Corn—receipts 134,000 bushels; market opened heavy and about ½c lower, but closing more steady, with a little better inquiry; 82@83c for western mixed, chiefly 82c, closing with 83c at 85c for yellow do 87@c; 86@87c for western mixed in store; $1.05 for white western. Oats—receipts 9,000 bushels; market steady, firmer and fairly active at 60@61c for mixed western and state; 62@63c for white do. Rye steady at 80@c for western; 87@88c seller October. Pork quiet and unchanged; new mess $18.50@18.75; prime mess $16.50@17; prime $13.50@14. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Tierce beef quiet and unchanged. Butter very strong and active at 30c for choice; 26@28c for fair to prime. Cheese firm at 13@13½c for the year. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.06@1.07.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—Cotton quiet; sales 15 bales; middling upland 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabash $1.36; No 1 red $1.31; No 2 do $1.26@1.27; No 3 do $1.16. Corn firm; high mixed 36@37c; No 2 do 35@36c; No 3 do 34c. Oats firm and lower; No 2 35c; Michigan 34c; rejected 32c; white 36c.

### Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 03; No 2 do 97c; No 2 spring 96c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 34c. Rye nominal; No 1 offered at 80c; demanded at 81c. Barley nominal; No 2 $1.10; No 3 $1.02.

### Detroit.

DETROIT, September 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 white $1.39@1.39½; No 1 red $1.36@c. Corn dull at 36c. Oats in demand fair and market firm at 36c.

### Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 24.—Cotton quiet at 13¾ @14c; low middling. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.06.

### Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.09@1.15. Corn firm at 32@33c; no demand; good at full prices; 34c. Rye firm at 68@69c.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—Cotton, Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon and Lard unchanged. Bulk meats half at 9c, 9½, 10¼. Whisky 1.05@1.06. Sugar cured hams 12@13c. Whisky $1.05.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 22.—Cotton dull. Flour quiet at $6@6.50. Corn firm at $1.05@1.10. Oats firm at 60@65c. Lard dull at 13@13½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 11¼; sides 13@13½c.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—Wheat dull at $1.05@1.11. Corn firm at 36@37c. Oats steady at 33@ 35. Petroleum unchanged.

### Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 23.—Market unchanged.

### Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 24.—Cattle: receipts to-day 65 loads; a total for the three days of 1,467 head; market active at 5c decline on good cattle and 10c common thin stuff; sales 300 Illinois steers from 1,417@1,449 lbs at $4 70@4 75; 100 Indiana steers running 1,078@1,273 lbs, @4 60@4 70; 40 Chicago steers averaging 1,200 lbs at $4 60; 100 Illinois steers from 1,200@1,300 lbs at $4 60@4 65; 200 mixed Illinois and Indiana steers running 1,078@1,273 lbs, @4 60@4 70; 40 Chicago steers averaging 1,200 lbs at $4 60; 100 Illinois steers from 1,200@1,300 lbs at $4 60@4 65; 200 mixed western steers, from 1,000@1,200 lbs at $4 40@4 60; 100 Indiana

# HOME NEWS.

**The "Weekly Gazette,"**

containing the latest news from all parts of the country, selections of interest and profits, events of importance by mail and telegraph, with complete and accurate reports of the market, can be had at our counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

**Highway Robbery.**

Last evening between eleven and twelve o'clock an unknown man was knocked down on the corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue and robbed of twenty-eight dollars. There is no clue to the robbers but it is hoped they will be captured and brought to justice.

**Fifteen Dollars Damage.**

At half past 5 o'clock last evening the Allegheny firemen were aroused by an alarm from box 45 and those in the district answering to that box, didn't wait just then for supper, but made haste to get near the aforesaid box. They found a lot of clothing on fire in a house occupied by a negro, in West alley, near Third street. They promptly extinguished the fire before $15 worth of damage had been done, and then took their apparatus back to the engine house to clean it up again and to growl because it wasn't a bigger fire for so much fuss.

**Will Filed.**

The will of James Friel, made before his departure to Ireland, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. In case he should not return, he gives the benefit of his houses and property to his wife during her natural life—at her death said property to be delivered to Sarah Friel's children for their benefit. The will is dated July 9, 1874.

The will of Jacob Boyer (late of Snowden township) was admitted to probate yesterday. He divides his property among his wife and children. The instrument is dated June 15, 1860. Peter Boyer and Harvey McDonough are named as executors.

**Always Up to Time.**

The usual daily runaways took place in Allegheny, yesterday. During the afternoon a horse attached to a wagon ran off on Franklin street, and succeeded in smashing the wagon and injuring the driver, named Shafer. The injured man was assisted into Dr. Atwood's office and several severe wounds on his head and neck dressed. His injuries are not considered serious.

In the evening a horse attached to a wagon was frightened at some men who were blasting rock on Adams street, and ran off. The wagon ran against a post, and the driver was thrown out upon his head and had his skull fractured. His injuries are considered serious. The wagon was reduced to kindling wood.

At noon a butcher's horse ran away with a wagon at the Allegheny market house, but no one was injured.

A horse ran away with a wagon on Vets street also, and the wagon is now hardly worth sending to the repair shop.

**The Sewickley Tournament.**

The tournament of the colored chivalry at Sewickley on Tuesday, was, to them, a very interesting and exciting affair. The entries were as follows:

Star rider of Sewickley.....Edward Johnston
Dashing Knight of Sewickley.....
G. W. Montgomery
Star of the West.....Robert K. Dabney
Knight of the Forest.....James Williams
Eastern Star of Jack-run.....J. Snowden
Dashing Knight Marappa.....D. Green
Evening Star of Jack-run.....B. Palm
Dashing Knight of New Jersey.....T. Matthews
Champion rider of Jack-run.....T. Hinde
Knight of Tennessee.....M. Harnes

The first prize was the privilege of crowning the "Queen of Love and Beauty," which was won by George W. Montgomery. The Eastern Star of Jacks Run won the privilege of crowning the First Maid of Honor. The right to the coronation of the Queen was carried off by the Champion Rider of Jacks Run. In the evening, after the tourney, the colored folks assembled at Mozart Hall and there the all important event, the choosing of the Queen and Maids of Honor, took place. Isabel Lee was crowned Queen by the gallant knight who won the honor so to do, and Sallie Johnson was chosen First Maid of Honor. Miss Ware was selected for Third and Miss Turk for Fourth Maid of Honor.

**FALL OPENING.**

**Novelty in Cloaks, Etc.**

Our Fall Opening will take place on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week, at which time we shall exhibit some very choice goods in Cloaks, Jackets, Polonaises, Cutrasse, Tabliers, etc., etc.

These goods are elegant in design and fabric and of the latest importation.

Ladies of these cities and vicinity are cordially invited.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores,
137 and 139 Penn avenue.

**FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.**

**Two Men Seriously Injured and Others Hurt.**

The readers of the GAZETTE will not have forgotten that on Monday morning the bridge on the Pan Handle Railroad over Saw Mill Run was destroyed by fire. Since that time a force of workmen have been engaged night and day in rebuilding the structure. About half past nine o'clock last night an embankment, which had been thrown up on the side of the Run, in some manner became undermined and fell with a crash. A number of workmen were engaged beneath the embankment. Two of the men were seriously injured, receiving internal hurt, which it is feared may be of a fatal character. Three or four other persons were also hurts but not so seriously. Immediately after the accident Dr. Addison A. Arthurs, who is the surgeon of the Pan Handle road, was sent for and attended to the men who had been injured. The names of the parties who were seriously injured could not be ascertained.

**GOBBLING A GHOST.**

**The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Officer Trautman.**

Officer Nic. Trautman, one of Mayor Fleming's police has been rather unfortunate in his arrests of late. First he caught a burglar who tried to murder him and did cut one of his hands badly, and then as if that was not enough for one man at one time, a big dog tried to masticate him and took quite a piece of flesh from one of his legs, so that he had to lay up for repairs and was off duty sometime. Then only a few days ago he captured a man who tried to swipe him and left a sore place on top of his head, in attending to which the officer now puts in his spare time. But his last case was yesterday morning, not quite so serious as the foregoing, but rather amusing. At an early hour he was patrolling along Western avenue, when he espied a queer looking thing that he at first took to be the ghost of the swan that had died in the Park, only that its legs and beak had grown considerably. After gazing at it for some time, he maneuvered around it a while, and finally clapped it to his bosom, and found that it was no ghost, but a living bird. Then he he thought himself of his dinner hour and